FOR PRESIDENT. HERRY CLAY,

OF MENTUCKY. City Subscribers, who prefer not being called upon weekly for their pay for this paper, may pay in advance for in mouths or a year at the Deak of the publishing office, and the) will have it served promptly and at an early hour.

The Evening Tribune.

The publishers will commence, on Friday, September lst, the regular issue of an Evening Epition of The Tri-SUNE, to be published at half past 2 o'clock, P. M. It will contrin, in addition to the matter of the Morning paper,

1. The News received by the Morning Mails; 2. A summary report of the MARKETS, including Stocks

from the day's sales up to 1 o'clock, P. M.

2. The Aggregate at our Hotels for the day.

We shall not publish the List of Arrivals in our Morning Edition, because most of the visiters reach our city in the have not room for them.

All Advertisements will appear in both our Moraing and Erening Editions. Our business friends will perceive their advantage in this.

Subscribers and Postmasters are earnestly requested to apprise us which edition to send. Generally, except East of Connecticut and along the North River, we shall send the Morning paper as heretofore, unless the Evening is ordered

Whig Young Men.—A regular meeting of the Committee will be held at the Broadway House, on FRIDAY EVENING, the let of September, at 74 o'clock. By order, ADDISON DOUGHERTY, Chairman.

CHARLES K. TAYLORG, Secretaries. au31

AMES B. Swalls. Secretaries. 3031

(23- For the concluding portion of an interesting Letter

from Quebec, see First Page. 63- For another Letter from Mr. Weed, see Last Page.

Willis Hall .- We are extremely gratified to be able to state that the severe attack by which this distinguished gentlemen was prostrated on Saturday last is rapidly vielding to the remedies applied by his attending physicians, Drs. Cogs. well and James McNaughton, and that confident hopes are now entertained of his speedy restora. tion. We are quite sure that this intelligence will cause pleasure as general and heartfelt as was the sympathy expressed in all quarters and by all classes of our community, when the rumor of Mr. Hall's sudden illness first got abroad. Albany Journal, 29th.

The Repeal Question in Ireland.

· Americus' writes at much length in reply to our former remarks, and in the justification of the exaction of Titles from Catholics in Ireland to support the Protestant Episcopal Church. He

says: "But to the justification of the collection of Tithes in Ireland: I will first premise, however, that you admit the Democratic doctrine, in a Democracy, the majority governs, pass laws, impose and collect fines and taxes, without asking the consent of the minority-that the conqueror has the right to dictate laws to the conquered-that a legitimate Sovereign has the right, if able, to drive out the usurpers of his throne and country, and when restored to his regal rights to impose pains and penalties upon all rebels and foreign nancpers and their adherents, who remain in or secrete them selves within his dominions. These are propositions fort fied by the laws of Nature and of Nations, and supported by

Now it would be idle to publish the whole of his article when its fundamental positions are so etrangely erroneous. We do not admit any one of these propositions, but dissent from them all most decisively. We do, indeed, admit the neeessity of Government, and of course the neces sity of obedience on the part of the whole people to the laws enacted by the governing power; but we deny the right of a majority to govern excep in obedience to the Constitution and by virtue of that Constitution. We deny the right of any Parhament, Congress, or popular majority to pass an unjust law, or to compel citizens of one religious faith to contribute money to support and extend another. If Congress should pass a law compelling our People to support any Church. and the Supreme Court declare it Constitutional we should deny no longer its legal validity but its intrinsic justice; we should obey it as a law, so far as it did not violate our rights of conscience. though enacted in defiance of the Constitution but labor strenuously for its Repeal. No matter how large the majority in favor of such a law might be, it would still be a usurpation and not a just and good act. Just so of the Irish Repeal We do not contend that the Union now existing between Great Britain and Ireland is legally invalid and of no effect, but we insist that it is iniquitous and oppressive, and therefore should be

The right of conquerors to dictate laws to the conquered we atterly deny. It is just as strong as the right of a highway robber to take a traveler's purse or his life, and no stronger. As to a · legitimate sovereign,' we know none such, in a strict sense, but God; though the consent of a people may give a man the right to rule over them, so far as he rules justly-no farther. As to the 'laws of Nature' giving a right to inflict pains and penalties for real or funcied injuries, we know no such laws. To the extent required by self preservation, or the preservation of others, the had may be constrained; we recognize no farther

right in Man to inflict injury upon his fellows. ' Americus' says that Tithes were imposed on the whole of Ireland by the Catholics-that Ireland was given to a King of England by a Pope of Rome, 700 years ago, &c. &c .- What is al this to us? The Pope had no more power to give away Ireland than we have; his doing so was a sheer nullity. If Catholics have exacted tithes of Protestants or persecuted them in any way, (as they doubtless have done,) then they die wrong; and their wrong is a beacon to be avoid ed, not an example to be imitated. A past wrong

is no sort of excuse for a present one. Premising that the great majority of the People of Ireland really believe they belong to the same Church their fathers have been members o ever since they embraced the Christian faith, (though the Churches have in good part been foreibly taken from them, and given to a Church which has few members among them,) we give the following paragraph from 'Americus' ver-

" If any portion of the Irish people wish to get rid of pay ing 'tithes' to a Government or 'Church which has next to no worshipers,' let them conform to the laws of the land renounce their rebellion or senism, and return 'to the wor whip of the Church of their fathers' as it existed in England and Ireland prior to the usurpation of the Bishop of Romea foreign Prince-and there will be no cause of complaint The Irish recusants and the English Dissenters or non-couformists therefore suffer no hardship when they are put upon the same footing with the subjects of the same Government under whose protection they live, by paying taxes or tithes for the support of that Government or any branch of it -always keeping in mind the unity of the State and Church. which unity was brought about and cemented by the Romas

ususpers themselves, who now complain." Reader! could you imagine that the writer of the above paragraph considers himself an American, and a friend of Civil and Religious Liberty !

THE HARSIMUS AFFRAY .- Some important additional testimony has been obtained in relation to the Hasimus affray, and implicating a person named Graham as the murderer. The witnesses are Michael Burke and his wife, Patrick Braehen and Elizabeth Ibbs. They were ex-

mined before Justice I arkins on the 25th inst

British Free Trade Writers the same a Century ago as at the present time.

We take the following extracts from the money article of the New-York Herald of the 28th inst. "An event very interesting to the farmers of the United States recently took place in England. It was the declaration of Sir Robert Peel of his intention to throw open the ports of England to foreign wool, duty free. This is avowedv for the "protection" of the manufacturers of Leeds and Halifar. If we look at the wool and woolen trade of England, in connection with the capacity of this country to produce wool, there is no reason to doubt but that the farmers duce woot, there is no reason to doubt not that the larmers of the United States may become as important to the manufacturers of England as are now the cotton planters. Prices are now rising under the regular operation of the Tariff.—This is, however, a temporary and illustre benefit. It is permittent prices that the farmer wants, and which can only be obtained by a large foreign market, and obtained by a large foreign market, such as that which Eng-land now tenders the farmer by taking off their duties alto-ge her upon the raw material. The farmers of the United States should send to England 30 millions of pounds of woo per annum, worth ten millions of dollars, after supplying all the wants of manufacturers here. If the manufacturers are permitted however, to make laws, the interest of the farmer

It is curious to see how exactly the views and Merging, and the fact of their coming is old news the next of the same school a hundred years ago. Look is altogether in our power not only to supply morning, when many of them have left the city. Beside, we at the following extract from a treatise on "The 1755, when these States were British colonies:

> "Our Colonies are much in the same state Ireland was in when they began the mooden manufactory, and as their numbers increase, will fall upon manufactures for clothing hemselves, if due care be not taken to find employment furnish themselves with all their necessaries from us. should therefore think it worthy the care of the Governmount therefore think it worthy the care of the Govern-ment, to end-avor by all possible means to encourage them in the raising of silk, hemp, flax, iron, pot ash, &c., which in my apprehension would lay a foundation for establishing he most profitable trade of any we have. "Now as people have been filled with fears, that the Col-nies, if encouraged to raise rough materials, would set up

e of any throwster's mill, or doubling of twisting with ith any machine whatsoever, they would then send it us with any machine whatsoever, they would then send it us row; and as they will have the providing rough materials to themselves, so shall we have the manufacturing of them. If encouragement is given for raising hemp, flax, &c., doubt-less they will show begin to manufacture, if not presented; therefore, to stop the progress of any such manufacture, it is proposed that no weaver there shall have liberty to set up my looms, without first registering at an office, kept for that dere of abode &c.: but if any particular inhabitants shall - inclined to have any linear or woolen. So, made of then own spinning, they should not be abridged of the same lib rty that they now make use of, viz, to carry it to a weaver, (who shall be licensed by the Goremor,) and have knought up for the use of the family, but not to be sold in a private manner, nor exposed at any market

r fair, on forfeiture of a certain sum.

That all negroes shall be prohibited from weaving either tinen or wooden or spinning or combing of wool, or working a manufacture of iron, further than making it into Pig. tation will not abridge the planters of any printlege they ow enjoy; on the centrary, it will turn their industry to g and raising those rough materials."

If the Governor of each Province was obliged to transnit an account of the number of master smiths, master wearrs, master combers, number of looms and number of joursymen employed in each manufactory, &c. to the Lords of Fruie and Plantations, they would always have opportunity of seeing the increase or diminution of the manufactures of donies, which may be encouraged or depressed, according their wants, or the danger of their too much interfering

By ship-building, as carried on in the Colonies, returns re made for purchasing our woolen manufactures, which s of more than ten times the profit that is brought into this ingdom by the exports of Iron manufactures."

If any American, after reading the above, does not see the vast advantage to our Farmers and other Producers of raising raw materials to send to England to be manufactured and sent back to as for sale, we advise him to put on a pair of Free Trade spectacles, (made in England,) and nterests more attentively.

Naval.

a few days since, Commander McIntosh of the Falmouth was relieved on Tuesday of this week

The well-known zeal and energy which have ecured for Commander McIntosh his high prolessional standing will doubtless prevent his being suspected of too great readiness to withdraw from active service to the life of an idler on shore; yet, in stating that he was relieved from the Falmouth at his own request, it was perhaps due to him to add that this request was conditional. It was that if his command was to be limited by the Secretary's late regulation to two years, he should, as twenty-one months of that period have already expired, be detached now, while the Falmouth is in port refitting for another cruise. His successor will thus be enabled to superintend the equipment of a ship for whose safety he is to become responsible, and the Government will be saved the expense of sending him out to the Falmouth, when he has been, at most, a few weeks absent from our shores.

That Commodore McIntosh has been detached ender such circumstances, we consider a proof that the rule limiting all command to two years will be rigidly and impartially observed. Since we know no case in which an exception could be made with more propriety than in this. A reference to our Navy Register for the last twenty or thirty years will show that few have been so constantly employed as the officer in question, and scarcely any of his age have been so much affoat. That such an officer has been detached from a command which he has filled with credit to his Government and himself, and which he desired to retain, we again say, we consider as a proof that the rule under which his removal has taken place will be rigidly and impartially observed. As warm, consistent friends of the Navy, we rejoice at this, for, so observed, this new law is truly valuable, and will do more than any thing which has been proposed in many years to eleif it be applied to all grades—to the commanders | copy of the contemplated Report. of squadrons as well as to single vessels; and it the Secretary is watchful to prevent those whom he has dislodged from the drowsy quiet of their homes taking refuge in those shore stations, which should rather be the resting place of the active officer, exhausted by more laborious service. We think no officer should seek a station on shore who has not seen some service at sea in his own mirable regulation thoroughly effectual, he must add to it another-that a command on shore shall be given to no officer who has not been employed at sea within a specified time, except when such a command is sought as an asylum for his age, by some veteran, the best part of whose life has been passed in the service of his country.

IT Dr. Vache, who was sent by the Board of Health of this city to Rondout, to inquire into the state of things in connection with the schoon. er Vanda, reports that no cases of the Yellow Fe. ver have occurred in that village-that the disease which prevails there is bilious remittent fever, and made its appearance before the Vanda visited that place; consequently, has no connection with that

TT The New Orleans Hospital Report states hat for the 24 hours ending 7 o'clock P. M. 21st inst. 14 ases of Yellow Fever were admitted and 39 remained in he establishment. The Bee of the 22d, in alluding to the rogress of the disease, says: "It is generally thought by he Faculty that the average mortality in the Hospital from Yellow Fever, is about one-third of the entire City from the same cause. If this be so, the number of cases in private

Slik Convention.

The success of the recent experiments in the Culture of Silk by means of open-feeding, the improvements in the silk reel, &c. has created an awakening on this subject, extending far and Bishop Onderdonk. wide over our country. The American Institute this important matter, and to collect, embody and made, and a collection of two hundred and forty-two dol- ensuing year, as our crops are three works later than usual. publish all that experience can supply.

The following special Circular has just been issued. The statesman, the political economist, and in fact the great agricultural interest of the country, are deeply interested in the call of this Convention. More than twenty millions of dolarguments of our modern Free Trade writers (the lars value of Silk has been imported into the tendance at Cancing houses; and with a list of persons "who lars value of Silk has been imported into the ked taken out licenses to shoot hirds of passage." advocates of British interests) coincide with those United States in one year, when it is believed it under the sanction of the British Government, in ing from any other branch of industry. We saved. No estimate of the loss is given. commend the zeal of the Institute, and hope and trust its Circular will be seconded by early and

for clothing encouraging responses from every section of this great country. (SILK CIRCULAR.)

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, (New-York, August 28, 1843. Siz: The American Institute of the City of New-York, a State Institution for promoting Agriculture and the Arts in the United States, is desirous, for beneficial public purmies, if encouraged to raise rough materials, would set up or themselver; a little regulation would remove all those salousies out of the way. If a law was made to prohibit the growth, quality, etc. of the Mulberry in the United States. For this purpose we have invited a General Concention of son. Silk-Growers and Manufacturers, from all parts of the United States, to meet in New-York on the 12th and 13th of October next, during the Sixteenth Annual Fair of the Institure. A conspicuous place will be provided for a full display of American Silks, and extraordinary efforts made to procure such a display. The statistical returns of increasing quantities the last few years, together with the very favorable results in feeding the present season, as far as we have had opportunity to learn, bring us inevitably to the conclusion, that this precious commodity is destined soon to rank with cotton and wool in its importance as an American Staple.-For the purpose of accurately ascertaining the present condition and the future prospects of this branch of domestic industry, every Silk-culturist and Manufacturer in the Union is invited to attend, and bring their best specimens, with all the correct data at their command; from which a Report or Bar Iron; that they be also prohibited from manufacturing of Hats, Stockings or Leather of any kind. This limits, will, we trust, for ever settle the question in favor of the will be compiled and distributed through the country, cultivation of Silk in the United States. We call upon all Silk-culturists and Manufacturers to aid in this laudable object. The cry is from all quarters loud and often repeated: Give us a new staple to diversify labor, and new employment for that which machinery has displaced, and consummate our practical national independence."

In the growth of Silk we have an article providentially adapted to all our varied soils and latitudes, well calculated to counteract sectional selifishness, and to produce a harmonious moral influence; and the vent for it in the markets of the world will exceed our abilities to produce for centuries to come. Let us, if the Silk culture and manufacture are feasible, and can be made to remunerate, advance at once to he point required. And how can this be better ascertained, han by a collection of facts by means of the coming exhibi-

ion and convention? We are happy to know that the New-England Silk Convention is appointed to meet at Northampton, Massachusetts, October 4th, and we would respectfully suggest to the friends of this cause in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other States, that they hold county and other local conventions at read the Herald and other advocates of British | the same time, or previously, and collect all the facts possible, and forward them, to be embodied in the General Report.

We earnestly urge, that every Silk-Grower and Manufacturer furnish a written statement, as desired. If you cannot In compliance with the Naval Order reported attend the Convention, send by mail. Do not decline because your operations are small, or because you may not be accusmed to writing; small experiments, as well as large ones rightly conducted, settle general principles; and any errors in writing which we may discover, the convention will correct; only give the facts.

To aid our correspondents, we present two series of ques tions to be answered. If you are a Silk-Grower, we ask as 1. How long have you fed worms? and what have been the

general results each year?
2. What kind of a building do you use? and how is the emperature regulated, if regulated at all?

3. Have you ever fed in an open shed or tent? If so, state

4. What variety of silk-worm do you prefer What kind of trees do you use, and how do you man-6. Have you tested and found any difference between early

and late feeding?
7. Can you state the cause or causes of had success in feedng, in any case or cases, among your acquaintances engaged

in the business?

8. Have you tested the use of the multi-rry leaf, in its green or dry state, for paper? If not, will you do it this season, and communicate to me the results? Have you tried any process, by water or dew-rotting, to reparate the bark of the young mulberry shoots from the woody fibres, so as to convert it into paper or silk fabrics? not, will you do it the present season, and communicate

as above!

10. Any other information on any part of silk culture, or any suggestion on the general subject will be thankfully re-

If you are a Manufacturer, please answer as follows: 1. How long have you been engaged in manufacturing silk What varieties of silk goods do you manufacture

What amount of raw silk do you work up annually ! What amount of capital have you invested in the busi-

What number of hands-male, female, and childrenou employ?
As a manufacturer, what is your opinion in regard to ne quality of American raw silk, properly reeled, compared

ith the foreign article?
7. As a manufacturer, what is your opinion as to the com satative quality of the silk made from the different kinds of rees in common use: the Multicaulis, Cartius Asiatics, Brusa's, Alpines, Italian Whites, and the native American S. In the present tariff on silk, are any modifications needed

n order to make it answer the designs contemplated in estab-What are your views in regard to the whole silk basiness as a permanent branch of American industry? Is the enterprise leasible?

In conclusion, we earnestly press this whole subject upon your attention. Come to the Convention. At least send us specimens of your labors, and the FACTS which we ask. To every person who will give a written statement, as desired, and vate the character and increase the usefulness of to every Editor who will publish this Circular, the Navy. It will drive drones out of the service, sending us a paper containing it, we will send a

By order, JAMES TALLMADGE, President. JAMES TALLMADOE, ADONIRAM CHANDLER, Vice Presidents. WILLIAM INGLIS, SHEPHERD KNAPP, T. B. WAKEMAN, Corresponding Secretary. G. J. LEEDS, Recording Secretary.

E. T. BACKHOUSE, Treasurer

My preferences are for Mr. Van Buren; but I do not beieve that it detracts from any man's democracy to prefer obuson, and I believe the Colonel will carry the Western

So said Col. Benton in a recent speech in Missouri, as reported in the Osage (Mo.) 1 coman-

St. John's College.- It will be seen, on reerence to our advertising columns, that at this excellent eminary the annual vacation ceases on the 4th Sept., when he scholastic year will commence. In the department of Music, Professor W. Andre, of Mount St. Mary's, Md., and n that of Mathematics, Professor Ryan, of Liverpool have een engaged, making the number of professors now in that nstitution twenty-two, including the Rev. Messrs. Harley, O'Neil, and Conroy, themselves distinguished graduates of Emmettsburgh College, Md.

The Cleopatra, which left this port on Monday afternoon, when within about seven miles of Norwich, at about half past 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning. broke her walking beam and piston rod. The steamboat Thorn was dispatched from Norwich, and took off her passengers, with their baggage, and such light freight as was supposed to be perishable. The passengers reached Boston about half past 2 o'clock yesterday. A double train of cars was despatched on Tuesday from Boston over the Providence and Stonington Road to accommodate the passengers for the Rhode Island, there being no boat at Norwich that day. The Cleopatra was to be towed back to New London.

The loss of Mr. Thayer, from the burning of his distillery at Cincinnati, on the 23d instant, is said to be from 20 to \$25,000. This is the second time Mr. Thayer News Items, &c.

SWART, A. M." has just been published by Appleton & Co. bare news to the 21st, which, however, contains nothing T "LETTERS TO MY GODCHILD, by Rev. J. in a neat pocket volume of 194 pages. It is dedicated to

IRISH REPEAL IN BOSTON.—The Repealers held has been induced, at the solicitation of great num- a meeting at Boylston Hall, Boston, on Monday evening last John's Binff Aug. 22 says: bers engaged in this branch of industry in differ. and appointed five Delegates to attend the National Convenent sections of our country, to notify a Convention to be held in this city the first week of the Sixteenth Fair, viz: Thursday the Twelfth of Col. Johnson, and for having an address from him on the subject of Repeal, on the occasion of the of October Next, with a view fully to discuss his anticipated visit to that city. Spirited addresses were tion, to be holden in this city on the 20th of September next. lars nineteen cents was taken up in aid of the ceuse.

FROM BARBADOES .- The British brig Stead. fast arrived yesterday morning from Barbadees, bringing dates to the 10th instant, but no news of the least import-

filled with police trials of colored persons, charged with va-rious breaches of the peace, resulting mostly from their at-

IF A fire occurred recently at Boston, Ohio, which consumed the tavem house and stables of Mr. C. Pinwithin ourselves, and from our own labor, this ney. A peddler's wagon, containing goods to the amount of Trade and navigation of Great Britain," by amount, but at the same time to be the exporters \$1000, two buggles and harness and seven horses were con-Joshua Gee, a Scotch writer, published in Glasgow, of a greater amount, without materially detract. sumed in the stable. Most of the goods in the house were

IF Mr. J. C. De Romes, Editor of the Orleans Courier, diedlin that City on the 21st inst. Mr. De Romes was a soldier in the Late War, and served as a volunteer under General Jackson on the plains of Chalmotte, and acted for thirty years in the capacity of Editor. The cause of the land slide at New Or.

which, it appears, has not yet crased, and the injury by which it will take thousands of dollars to reput, is the unusual rise in the Mississippi, its protracted duration, and its rapid decline.

ed a new trial to McLean, who was recently convicted of and are not considered dangerous. The woman escaped. The Supreme Court of Missouri has grantthe murder of Maj. Floyd, and sentenced to death with John

IF Mr. George Sagers near the city of Wil. mington, Del. has raised a cantelope measuring 26 moles in circumference, over a foot in length and weighing 114 lbs.

The Philadelphia Chronicle says there is no truth in the story that Forrest, the tragedism, is about to retire from the stage. He was at Chicago, Ill. on the 23d just-

IF This morning, as several boys were bathing in the river, near the Atlantic Dock, two of them wer ance could be rendered, Edward, aged about 11 years, some Cyrus P. Smith, Esq. of this city, was drowned. A son Lewis Tappan, Esq. was year perishing, when a man, whose name we could not learn, plunged in and rescued him. Any information in relation to the body of Mr. Smith a son will be most gratefully acknowledged, and all expenses paid by the afflicted family. (Brooklyn News, 30th.)

IF We are sorry to record a most painful The weare sorry to record a most painful event. Lest night, Mr. Edward R. Evens, who resides in Pine street, near Second, came home about 10 o'clock, much intoxicated. He had been attending the meeting of the Democratic delegation. His wife and another lady, after taking off his coat, boots and waistcoat, persuaded him to be down, which he did, on condition that they should remain in the room with him. They were soon after startled by the report of a pistol. Mr. Evens had shot himself with a small pick-

The receipts on the Western Railroad of the week ending Ang. 19 h, were, for freight, \$6,231-for passengers \$8,887-total \$13,118. For the corresponding week of last year, freight, \$3,694-passengers \$8,003-total \$11,601: showing an increase on freight, of \$2,633 and on passengers, of \$884-total increase \$3,517.

THREE FATAL ACCIDENTS IN SPRINGFIELD. Mass.—We gather the following melancholy intelligence from the Springfield Republican: A little son of James Cristy, Esq. of Cabotville, named Charles, was drowned in a small cistern in the garden of Mr. Lucius Harthan, in that village, on the 14th inst.—The age of the boy was about five

A son of Mr. Augustus Ball, of Deerfield, was drowned, while bathing in Deerfield River on the same day.

Killen.-Yesterday morning, a boy about ten years of age, named George Edward Henderson, was run over by a train of burden cars near Broad and Cailowhill-streets, and instantly killed. It is supposed that he was hanging upon one of the cars, and either fell or was thrown off. e connected with railroads complain very much of the boys hanging on the cars.

IP Some miserable wretch went into the Ma. The Baltimore Sun says that seventy-one

sail of vessels of all descriptions were counted in the Parapsco River between North Point and Fort McHenry. Some Counterfeiters .- A woman was arraigned at

Cincinnati, a few days ago, charged with passing counter money, consisting of \$5's on the State Bank of Indiana, \$20's on the Northern Bank of Kentucky. IF Efforts are now in progress to effect an immediate survey from Fitchburgh to Bellows Falls, Mass. It is stated that the road is to be completed to Fitchburgh

by July 4, 1844. TT They have had no rain in Rochester for five weeks. The Democrat says :- The fields are iterally parched up with heat, and the streams are as dry as a powder

Mr. George Miller, member of the Inde pendent Fire Company, Baltimore, while in Camp Chap on Saturday last, suddenly fell dead, it is supposed from a affection of the heart.

TP The store of Mr. E. Tirrell, trunk and harness maker, and the day goods atore of Mesers. O. II Brown & Co., New Bedfard, were burglaring sale entired by

TT The stable of Richard Whipple, in Pacific

street, Brooklyn, was broken open on Smiling night, and valuable horse, light wagon, larness, to stolen. IT A negro woman, a vender of fruit, crossing

IF A boy named James Radley, seven years

The Warren Murder.

The Court convened at 9 o'clock. The ques-

John Segraves examined .- Is a Constable:

has had two executions against Carter, one dated in March
the other in April of this year, not being paid, levied on hi
goods on the 21st of April; told him he would advertis
them to be sold the Tuesday following. Carter said h not be bought out that way; waited, however, one week. Curter came in a short time after, and gave him a note against Van Doren in security, until Thursday, on which day he him \$10, which did not discharge even the lesser execut proposed to sell's horse to raise the money. Witness told him he could not, as there was no money in the country. Carter then said old Johnny Parke had \$30,000 m possession. Told him he was foolish; no man in the country had that amount. He said, "He has, by C—; I know all about it; Parke told me a short time ago he had all the har money he had obtained for 28 years." Witness said he would be up on Tuesday and Carter must have the mor for him. He said he would do what he could. Started Tuesday, accordingly, for Carter's place; met Cougle, wh first told him of the murder committed on the precess went onward and succeeded in meeting Carter, who thim into a tavern and paid him \$45, observing that he

d—d hard work to get that much, and desired him not a tell "Bob" he had paid him the moury. On the Tursday following went again to him: he asked how much the hal ance was; told him \$20. He then paid him a \$10 Plastor

the war on pass the bridge must the house of Martinas on the night of the 1st of May last, and at the same hour as testine Sarah Strader-stated pretty much to the

Mrs. Sarah Petty-Resides but a short distance from the store bridge; was at home the night of the murder; went to bed very early that night; was waked at night by a noise; can't tell what time of night it was; had seen asleep some time; I heard a sudden noise that seem to come down the creek and pass by my door; it appeared to me to me like men running very fast; they went out to the toad; we had a dog; he began to bark when I first heard th noise, and he barked very fierce, as if ready to take hold of

Adjourned to Wednesday.

same effect as last witness.

GEN, TOM THUMB is the creat card at the American Museum this week, and, in comexion with the splendid per formances in the Lecture-Room every afternoon and evening is drawing the greatest crowds of the most delighted people To-day the afternoon performance takes place at 5 o'clock, is consequence of the Buffalo chase at Hoboken. York Museum. The colored child who weighs 400 pounds and measures six feet round the waist; the Great Western, the Ethiopian Orator, Dancer and Imitator of a Locomotive, and a host of other performers are engaged—all to be seen for the color of the performers are engaged. BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

FROM FLORIDA .- By the U. S. steamer Gen-

Nearly all the Indians now in Florida had been in at Tam pa, and they continue to manifest the most friendly disposi-tion. A letter to the Savannah Republican dated from St.

John's Biull Awg. 27 says:

"The crops in this section of country, although we have had too much rain, are so far, very line; provision crops particularly. We have been threatened with the toracious

Things in Philadelphia.

From our Corresponden PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30, P. M.

WHIG CONCRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.- The Whig Del egates of the First Congressional District, at a late hour yes-terday afternoon, made the following nominations for Con-gress: Wm. G. Smith, E. Joy Morris, Nathan Sargest, Wm. G. Smith, E. Joy Morrs, S. Wm. A. Crabb, George W. Toland, James Hanna, Henry

JOHN M. Scott, Esq. - The Whig Conferent of the cit assembled this evening, when the Committee appointed to wait on John M. Scott, Esq., will report as to the final determination of that centleman relative to his manimous re nomination for Mayor. In case of his continued declination the names of John Swift, R. T. Courad, Samuel Norris be names of John Swift, R. I. Conrid, Samuel Cocton McMichael and John Wiegand are spoken of

Morton Michigane and John Wiegand are spage of.

ANOTHER FLARE UP.—There was a grand rumpur last
list evening at a meeting of our Loco-Foco friends, at the
County Court Room, on the nomination of Canal Commissioners to the State Convention at Harrisburg. There appeared to be two parties present, one insisting upon Geo Smith as President, while the other should for Joseph H The latter party seemed to prevail, and when Mr. H. took be chair, the lights were put out, and a scene of tunn't fol-twed, minched with waller. owed, mingled with yelling and shouting, in the midst of which every one appeared to be rushing towards the door.-No business was transacted. Mone Stanning .- A young man, about 19 years of age

was stabled last evening, by an aband ned female, neighborhood of Shippen and Seventh-streets, the girl having mistaken him for her paramour, against whom she had sworn litterly. The wounds were inflicted in the neck and arm. Horrists Sureme. A most dreadful suicide occurred caterday afternoon on the Columbia railroad, near the inlined plane. A passenger, named Charles Axe, aged about 40, accompanied by his son, ared about 14, who had go into the cars at Harrisburg, with the intention of proceeding o this city, leaped from the one in which he was seated, and ing a short distance, threw himself upon his back ernshing his body in a shocking manner, and killing him ustantly. He son states that early in the morning, his fa-her expressed a desire to kill himself. SERIOUS CHARGES.—Thomas Redden, a weaver, was ar-

sted and taken before the Mayor vesterday after arged with compliacy to prevent James Gillespie saing his lawful business, and held to bail in \$2000. On their similar charge he was bound over in \$500.

Too Light.—It has long been the practice of many of our smers, particularly those coming from Berks County, to larmers, particularly those coming from Berks County, to occupy a stand in the yard of some one of the namerous twens along the upper part of Second-street, and there retail their marketing, frequently escaping the notice of the Clerk. The Clerk seized moon near 360 pounds of better belonging to one person, all of which fell short of weight! A portroi of it was nearly two owness less than the pound; and from examination, the article turned out to be nothing more than firsh patter worked are into pound lumps!

examination, the article turned out to be nothing more than firkin botter worked up into pound lumps!

The Markers — Our markets continue abundantly stored with the good things of the season. The Jersey market, the sidewalks fronting the same, and the cellars from Front to S-could street, which are occupied by the hucksters, are all filled with peaches, apples, &c. Peaches of a superior quality of the store of the same and the season. tity sold to-day at 50 a 571 cents per bushel; sweet potatoes 50 a 772 watermelous \$4 a 10 per hundred. Butter of the best quality readily commands 20 cents per pound. Eggs continue at 10 a 12 cents per dozen. Other articles are

THE BUFFALO HUNT.-This novel and exciting sport comes off to-day at Hoboken within two minutes walk of the ferry, so that spectators will have no need of carriages or | and the entire company around him ere the dinmibuses to take them from the boat. The preparations | ner party broke up. the occasion, at the ferry, will be ample, as several extraats have been provided. As the exhibition is given enirely free of charge, there will be a tremendous rush there at least fifty or sixty thousand people. Indeed, it will be a great curiosity to see the immense throng, to say nothing I the novelty of the sport of the western wilds in the imrediate vicinity of a civilized city. The ground selected for the chase is so located that an immense number of people can have full view of it at once; and as it is to come off at ctators. Indeed we have it from good authority that

ernext the former prices for board and lodging will be re-City Horei. On and after the 1st Sept. the charges for Board and Lodging at this Hotel will be \$2 per day.

CHESTER JENINGS

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isoveries and improvements in the mode of building Bouses,
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CITY INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY, August 20. POLICE OFFICE .- STEALING A JACKET .- A man named Enock Hand was arrested for stealing the jacket of

harles Williams while he was asleep-ANOTHER BURGLARY .- A man named Samuel Downs was arrested this interning for breaking open the stable of Mr. Henry McDougal, at the corner of Division and Forsyth

streets, last night and stealing therefrom a set of single horse arness worth \$10. Committed. THEFT OF BOOTS.—Two lads, named George Pesissy and Richard Williams, were arrested for stealing a pair of caster boots from Mr. James Wiggins's store 212 Green

UPPER POLICE OFFICE .- A FRAIL GIRL -- A roung girl named Phene Elizabeth Dunn alias Carroll shas Jacrett, was accessed for stealing nearly \$9 worth of cloth-

ing, &c from the house of Mrs. Smchfield, of the Fighth ayenue. On the records of crime being searched it was disovered that the girl about a year since robbed her mother of \$31 worth of wearing apparel and left her house. She is now in a situation to be tried for both offences.

ROBBED IN A HOUSE OF ILL FAME -A man named Hea Covill, who resides at 3 Goerck street, was induced last ght, by a female named Eliza Pew alias Gilmore, to sopany her into a house of ill fame in Walnut street.s theft returned \$7. She was arrested and fully committed answer for the other \$8.

THEFT OF BAR IRON.—A man named John Arthurs was arrested for stealing a bar of from from Reynolds McMillan

The Poet Montgomery-Repeal. Extract of a Letter from Prof. Duranty in England to the Editor of the Christian Advocate.

The day I left Sheffield, at 5 o'clock P. M., for

Manchester, Dr. Newton, and Mr. Jones, his

nost, were so good as to afford several of us the

great pleasure of spending an hour or two in the company of Mr. Montgomery the poet. It was at the dinner table at Mr. Jones's. Conference business required that the company should sit lown to dinner early, and it chanced to be before Mr. Montgomery arrived. As soon as he was seen through the window approaching the door. Mr. Jones rose and went out to meet him, and led him into the room: all rose, and stood while he passed round the table shaking each one by the hand, and then took his seat with Mr. New. ton between him and myself. The conversation was interrupted but a moment; and the intelligence, vivacity, and piety of the poet, instantly diffused a glow and elevation of thought and feel. ing which true consecrated genius only can in. spire. The topics were various; grave, gay, imusing, sometimes witty-but always marked with great propriety, and often with deep piety. He is now quite advanced in years, and nervous, his health not being good; yet in company he is very cheerful. He is exceedingly easy and agreeable in manner; and his whole bearing very gentlemanly. No man in any community was ever more respected; and he enters into all the great benevolent movements in his vicinity; and generally presides at least once a year at one of the principal missionary meetings of the Wesley. ans in Sheffield. He is a truly religious man; the son of a Moravian missionary who died in the West Indies. Some time ago there was a proposition to re-establish the mission on the same island; and, out of respect to Mr. Montgomery, all classes contributed, and the funds were immediately raised. He has a small income from his works, and a small pension from the government; and thus passes his days in sweet retirement. coming forth only to countenance the cause of religien and benevolence, or to shine upon his friends. I was obliged to take my leave of him

I have not said a word in any of my letters on the subject of the Repeal agitation in Ireland. Private letters have asked my opinion. I am obliged to say, I have no fixed opinion. My inquiries have led me to believe but few persons have; except so far as that most Protestants regard the ulterior object to be the destruction of the Irish Church, and a perfect equalization of 3 o'clock, and be repeated at 4 and 5, more than one han. religious privileges in Ireland. This is consonant lived thousand people can witcoss the sport with all comfort.

No apprehension of danger need be entertained, as the track has been secured by a strong railing for the protection of speciators. Indeed we have it from good anthority that occurred to me, that he intends the establishment and withdrawing the mass of the people from the end this, too, in so penceable a manner as to bank, called O'Connell's Bank, is in course of the repealers. Should such a result as I have

the age.

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No. 13. Nassau-street; also, 150 Bowery; Coddington's 22.
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D'arrhoes, Caudy will seem eclipse every other article in use for the same purposes. It has never failed to cure Diarrhoes, Dressutery, Bowel Complaints, &c., when fairly tried, and it sour honest opinion that it never will fail. His Woam Candy as certain, safe and speedly cure for worms both in children and adults. This Candy is made from veretables and may be hildren It is sold wholesale and setail at Dr. Covertis office, 135 Nassad

(7) The August orn umber of the Southe Literary Messenger has come to hand. Agents and others can be sup

plied at the Tribune office this morning.